allowed to remain on the skin overnight and that after washing in the morning it be applied and allowed to remain on from 5 to 10 minutes.

On March 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, filed a libel against 717 tins of the above-named product at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 2, 1939, by the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was a drug which affects the body function and structure and was misbranded for the reasons stated above. It was also alleged to be adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to cosmetics as reported in C. N. J. No. 17.

On September 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

68. Adulteration and misbranding of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 183. Sample No. 35008–D.)

This product contained mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), a poisonous or deleterious substance. It was recommended in its labeling that it be used for minor cuts, burns, and bites, that bandages be applied loosely and saturated with the lotion and that it be applied for any cuts and irritation. It would be dangerous to health when so used. Its labeling failed to reveal facts material with respect to the consequences which might result from its use under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual, and failed to bear adequate directions for use and warnings against use in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe methods or duration of administration.

On March 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 36 bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1938, by Solon Palmer from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs for the reasons stated above. It was also alleged to be adulterated under those applicable to cosmetics as reported in C. N. J. No. 21.

It was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notice of judgment No. 30883 published under that act.

On May 31, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

69. Adulteration and misbranding of Othine. U. S. v. 28 Packages and 28 Jars of Othine. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 213, 214. Sample Nos. 35880–D, 52229–D.)

This product, a skin bleach prepared especially for the removal of freckles, contained ammoniated mercury, a poisonous or deleterious substance. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling. Its labeling bore directions that it be applied lightly with the finger tips before retiring, after first washing the face with soap and warm water and drying thoroughly; that it should not be rubbed in and should be left on all night and washed off in the morning, and that directions should be followed nightly until entire jar had been used. The user was cautioned not to apply the cream too close to the eyes or on eyelids, throat, or neck, nor near open cuts, and not to use it while one has prickly heat or fresh sunburn. It was directed in the circular that in the case of sensitive skin which showed irritation after first day's application, it should be stopped and a little vaseline applied, and application should be resumed after 2 or 3 days once every other day "until the skin got used to it, increasing by degrees until once a day was reached without causing irritation." Its labeling did not bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users.

On March 30 and 31, 1939, the United States attorneys for the District of Massachusetts and the Western District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 26 packages of Othine at Boston, Mass., and 28 jars of Othine at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Othine

Laboratories, Inc., from Buffalo, N. Y., within the period from on or about December 1, 1938, to on or about March 15, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged to be a misbranded drug for the reasons stated above. It was also alleged to be an adulterated cosmetic as reported in C. N. J. No. 20.

On April 24 and May 1, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

70. Misbranding of Soule's External Lotion. U. S. v. 5 Bottles and 8 Bottles of Soule's External Lotion. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 221, 229. Sample Nos. 10474–D, 13696–D.)

This product contained mercuric chloride, a poisonous or deleterious substance. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling in which it was recommended as a treatment for moth, tan, freckles, and pimples. For the treatment of moth it was directed that a soft cloth be moistened with the lotion, that the face be bathed morning and evening for 2 or 3 weeks or until a slight roughness is experienced and then that it be applied evenings until the face becomes clear; that for tan it be applied every evening; that for freckles it be used in the same manner as for tan unless the case was severe, in which event it should be applied as for moth; and that for pimples it should be applied every evening but if it proved stronger than was pleasant for the face, the cloth should be dampened in water, the lotion applied to the damp cloth, and the applications made less frequently. Its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use might be dangerous or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users.

On April 17 and May 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 13 bottles of the above-named product at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1 and April 18, 1939, by L. M. Brock & Co. from Lynn, Mass.; and charging that it was a misbranded drug for the reasons appearing hereinbefore. The article was also alleged to be an adulterated cosmetic, as reported in C. N. J. No. 22.

On June 22, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

71. Adulteration and misbranding of Miller's Anti-Mole. U. S. v. 21 Packages of Miller's Anti-Mole. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 228. Sample No. 66601–D.)

This product contained nitric and acetic acid. It would be dangerous to health, and its labeling failed to reveal the consequences which might result from its use.

On May 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 21 packages of Miller's Anti-Mole at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 13, 1939, by the Miller Manufacturing Co. from Lincoln, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was a drug which affects the body structure and would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling, which bore directions that it be applied with a hardwood toothpick and used very sparingly so that all the liquid applied would be absorbed; that small warts on the scalp usually could be rubbed off with the first application, a large one requiring more thorough treatment, and that one application was sufficient to remove warts when used properly. It was directed further that the user pick gently so that the liquid would penetrate the skin if the growth treated was very small, that when the skin turned yellow no more should be applied; but that with a large wart enough should be used to turn it dark; that about 2 hours after applying the growth should be greased with vaseline to keep it soft and to prevent soreness. Users were cautioned not to use the preparation on themselves unless the growth was on arm, leg, or where freely accessible; that the scab should not be picked off, that a little vaseline should be placed around the growth to keep the liquid from spreading, and that the product should not be permitted to enter the eye. The labeling also bore the word "Poison" and external and internal antidotes. Its labeling did not bear adequate directions for use and such adequate warnings against use in those pathological